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Missing and Exploited Children

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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each OJP agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800 number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP) **800-851-3420**

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) **800-851-3420**

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) **800-638-8736**

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) **800-627-6872**

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) **800-732-3277**

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) **800-688-4252**

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

OJP, in addition to the five bureaus listed above, consists of seven program offices, including the Corrections Program Office (CPO), the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), the Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) **800-666-3332**

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Online Resources

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS Justice Information Center World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder>.

E-mail

To ask a question or to obtain other services, send an e-mail to askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

To subscribe to JUSTINFO, the semimonthly free newsletter from NCJRS, which is delivered via e-mail, send the message "subscribe justinfo your name" to listproc@ncjrs.org.

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, send an e-mail to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

TTY Service for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 877-712-9279

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Dear Colleagues

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs and the Office of National Drug Control Policy help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. The *Catalog* features recent publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains four sections:

Just In describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

Justice in the Journals highlights key articles in professional journals.

Spotlight On . . . provides information and resources on timely topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

Grants and Funding describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* Online Order Form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog>, or mail

or fax the order form on the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
800-851-3420

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Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 (877-712-9279 for TTY users) to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet (see page 2).

Corrections

Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000

*Timothy A. Hughes, Doris James Wilson, and Allen J. Beck
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 184735

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/tsp00.htm>.

Examines the changing nature of offenders entering and leaving parole and the effects of such movements on the trends and composition of the prison population. This BJS Special Report compares discretionary and mandatory releases to parole with the type of discharge from parole supervision. Data are presented on the success and failure rates of offenders on parole by criminal history, sentence length, time served in prison, and offense distribution. The report also profiles specific characteristics and needs of offenders reentering the community, including history of drug and alcohol use, homelessness, and mental health status.

Courts

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1998

*Matthew R. Durose, David J. Levin, and Patrick A. Langan
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 190103

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fssc98.htm>.

Presents statistics for adults who were convicted of a felony and sentenced in State courts. The data were collected from a nationally representative survey of 344 counties in 1998. The number and characteristics (i.e., age, sex, and race) of offenders who were sentenced to prison, jail, or probation are reported across 12 offense categories. This BJS Bulletin, which is published every 2 years, also highlights trends in the number, sentence type, sentence length, and characteristics of adults convicted of felonies in State courts from 1990 to 1998.

What Policymakers Need To Know To Improve Public Defense Systems

*Tony Fabelo
John F. Kennedy School of Government,
Harvard University*

2001. 10 pp. NCJ 190725

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/190725.txt>.

Offers strategies for developing a research agenda to strengthen indigent defense systems. This bulletin, the second in a series of papers from the BJA-sponsored Executive Sessions on Public Defense at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, discusses the value of a strong public defense system and the development of research agendas, standards, and outcomes needed to improve such systems. The discussion on research agendas outlines nine major elements to include in developing an agenda; six examine structural characteristics of the public defense system and three examine the quality of services provided.

Drugs and Crime

Keeping Your Kids Drug-Free: A How-To Guide for Parents and Caregivers

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2001. 54 pp. NCJ 190360

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.theantidrug.com/pdfs/version3general.pdf>.

Provides parents and caregivers with real-life tips on how to keep kids drug free. This booklet from ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign covers challenges parents face as their children mature, how parents can influence their kids, and opportunities for starting a discussion. For example, it highlights the importance of setting rules for children, stresses that every moment is a teachable moment, and focuses on open lines of communication as an active way of staying involved in a child's life. Up to 50 free copies of this booklet also can be ordered online at <http://www.mediacampaign.org/order/orderbrochure.asp>.

Measuring the Deterrent Effect of Enforcement Operations on Drug Smuggling, 1991-1999

Mary Layne, Ann-Marie Bruen, Patrick Johnson, William Rhodes, Scot Decker, Meg Townsend, Caben Chester, Gary Schaffer, and John Lavin
Office of National Drug Control Policy

2001. 172 pp. NCJ 189988

Available only electronically at http://www.whitehouse.drugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/measure_deter_effct.pdf.

Examines the effect of interdiction and other drug enforcement activities on cocaine trafficking. High-level cocaine smugglers in Federal prison were interviewed to learn what factors affected their decisionmaking process; this ONDCP report discusses how these factors vary by method and role of the smuggler. Interviews concluded that the greatest deterrents were threat of informants, prison terms of 25 years or longer, and the ability to be convicted without actually possessing a drug (i.e., dry conspiracy charge). Additionally, the report presents statistical data on counterdrug operations' effects on cocaine prices in the United States and their effect on displacing drug trafficking activity from one transportation route and method to another.

Get Your Message Across With Anti-Drug Posters From ONDCP



ONDCP's anti-drug posters deliver a helpful and powerful message. They also act as an unobtrusive and supportive way to help someone who is dealing with a substance abuse problem.

- In situations of parental substance abuse, youths have many questions, and the answers may be difficult to find. ***I Was Afraid to Take a Friend Home*** (NCJ 188569) and ***Think Again*** (NCJ 188570) highlight the importance of talking with others to help youths cope with parents who suffer from drug and alcohol abuse.
- What children do after school is a concern of many parents. Asking questions is a great way to find out. ***Questions*** (NCJ 188568) encourages parents to become more knowledgeable about their children's activities by simply asking questions.

The posters are perfect for display at school, in the workplace, or at any community organization.



Posters are available free from the ONDCP Clearinghouse (phone: 800-666-3332 or e-mail: ondcp@ncjrs.org) or from the order form in the back of this *Catalog*. They also can be downloaded from the Internet at <http://www.mediacampaign.org>.

Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, November 2001 (Special Topic: Synthetic Opioids)

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2001. 113 pp. NCJ 191248

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/fall2001/index.html>.

Provides a snapshot of local drug abuse situations throughout the country with a focus on synthetic opioids. In this edition of ONDCP's biannual *Pulse Check*, experts describe patterns in drug use, particularly the emerging problem of diversion and abuse of OxyContin®, a high-dose formulation of the pharmaceutical opiate oxycodone. This report is based on information gathered from May through June 2001 from telephone conversations with such sources as ethnographers, epidemiologists, law enforcement officials, and treatment providers in 21 sites across the United States. *Pulse Check* is intended to help policymakers and concerned citizens understand the costs of drug abuse in America today before population-based, long-term research is available.

Juvenile Justice

The Criminal Justice System's Response to Parental Abduction

Kathi L. Grasso, Andrea J. Sedlak, Janet L. Chiancone, Frances Gragg, Dana Schultz, and Joseph F. Ryan
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186160

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#186160>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Draws on findings of a study conducted for OJJDP by the American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law and Westat to examine the criminal justice system's response to parental abduction. Parental abduction is a crime in all 50 States and the District of Columbia and in most cases constitutes a felony. The study highlighted in this OJJDP Bulletin reviewed all stages of the criminal justice system's response to such crimes, including reporting abductions, investigating cases, finding and recovering victims, and criminally prosecuting perpetrators.



OJJDP NATIONAL YOUTH GANG SYMPOSIUM
JUNE 11-13, 2002 + ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Who Should Attend?
Practitioners from all disciplines. This conference is designed for anyone involved in addressing our Nation's youth gang and violence issues.

- ✓ Law Enforcement
- ✓ School Personnel
- ✓ School Resource Officers
- ✓ Boys & Girls Club Professionals
- ✓ Youth-Serving Professionals
- ✓ Community-Based Organizations
- ✓ Elected Officials
- ✓ Probation, Parole and Corrections

Early Group Registration: \$200
(deadline: April 1, 2002)

For More Information:
Call 1-800-446-0912, ext. 270 or 271, or
<http://www.gangsymposium.org>

 **Together We Can:**
Comprehensive Approaches to Youth Gangs

Issues in Resolving Cases of International Child Abduction by Parents

Janet Chiancone, Linda Girdner, and Patricia Hoff
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 20 pp. NCJ 190105

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#190105>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Features key findings from a study funded by OJJDP to identify barriers encountered by those seeking to resolve cases of international child abduction by parents. Conducted by the American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law, the study explored experiences of left-behind parents, practices of agencies responsible for handling international abduction cases, and promising strategies for law enforcement personnel and other professionals. The Bulletin also provides background information on international parental abductions and the legal framework that affects these cases.

Law Enforcement

Hate Crimes on Campus: The Problem and Efforts To Confront It

Stephen Wessler and Margaret Moss
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2001. 32 pp. NCJ 187249

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/187249.txt>.

Examines four aspects of the problem of bias, prejudice, and hate crimes on college and university campuses in the United States. First, this BJA Monograph analyzes the prevalence of hate crimes on campuses and the range of criminal conduct that can be classified as a hate crime. It then identifies common problems that college communities have experienced in responding to hate crimes and recommends prompt, effective, and appropriate responses. This Monograph also describes several promising efforts to respond to campus hate crimes and implement prevention programs. Finally, it explains the difference between hate crimes and bias incidents and discusses factors that police use to determine whether a hate crime has occurred.

National White Collar Crime Center: Helping State and Local Enforcement Agencies Fight Economic Crime

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2001. 4 pp. NCJ 184958

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/184958.txt>.

Describes the role of the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), which provides a national support network for State and local law enforcement agencies and other organizations involved in preventing, investigating, and prosecuting economic and high-tech crimes. As noted in this BJA Program Brief, NW3C is a unique Federal-State partnership in which Federal funds from BJA support a critical resource for State and local enforcement agencies who address multistate economic crime issues. NW3C services are provided in relation to its members' support and resource needs.

Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire

David M. Kennedy, Anthony A. Braga, Anne M. Piehl, and Elin J. Waring
National Institute of Justice

2001. 78 pp. NCJ 188741

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188741.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents an overview of Operation Ceasefire, a unique problem-oriented policing initiative that tasked both academics and practitioners with reducing homicide victimization among youths in Boston. This Research Report, the first in NIJ's Reducing Gun Violence series, details the issues and processes of the project's implementation and design and discusses findings from an evaluation study. The study concluded that Operation Ceasefire was likely responsible for the significant decline in the city's rates of youth homicide and gun violence in the 1990s. Moreover, although the project was highly customized to Boston, certain process elements should be generally applicable to similar problem-solving efforts in other jurisdictions.

Reference and Statistics

Hate Crimes Reported in NIBRS, 1997–99

Kevin J. Strom
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 10 pp. NCJ 186765

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/hcrn99.htm>.

Uses data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting Program (NIBRS) to describe hate crimes reported in NIBRS-participating jurisdictions from 1997 to 1999. The report analyzes NIBRS hate crime incidents from jurisdictions in up to 17 States, reporting such data as the type of bias motivation, the offenses committed during a hate crime incident, the presence and use of weapons, and the location and the time of day of the crime. This BJS Special Report also provides characteristics of hate crime victims and suspected hate crime offenders and the reported relationship between victims and suspected offenders.

Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2001

Phillip Kaufman, Xianglei Chen, Susan P. Choy, Katharin Peter, Sally A. Ruddy, Amanda K. Miller, Jill K. Fleury, Kathryn A. Chandler, Michael G. Planty, and Michael R. Rand
National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 192 pp. NCJ 190075

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/iscs01.htm>.

Provides the most current detailed statistical information to inform the Nation of the nature of crime in schools. This report, the fourth in a series of annual reports on school crime and safety from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Center for Education Statistics, examines crime occurring in school and on the way to and from school. The information is presented from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, the general population, and from an array of other sources. Indicators described include fatal and nonfatal student victimization, nonfatal teacher victimization, fights at school, threats or injuries at school from weapons, students carrying weapons to school, students' use of alcohol and marijuana, and student reports of drug availability on school property.

OVC Publications Resource Guide, 2002 Edition

Office for Victims of Crime

2002. 60 pp. NCJ 189723

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/pubguide_01_02/welcome.html.

Lists publications and other resources, such as videos and technical assistance tools, that are available from OVC. Victim-related documents published by other OJP agencies are also listed in this

OVC Resource Guide. Resources are arranged topically in alphabetical order and each listing includes a description of the publication, publication date, cost (if any), NCJ number, authoring agency, and an Internet address (if applicable). The guide is updated annually and includes information about OVC, the OVC Resource Center, and how to obtain copies of OVC publications.

Victims

Crimes Against Children by Babysitters

David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 189102

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#189102>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents information on the frequency and nature of crimes committed against children by babysitters. As part of OJJDP's Crimes Against Children Series, this Bulletin draws on the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to examine the victim-offender relationship and such offender characteristics as gender, age, and type of injury. It also presents an overview of how NIBRS collects a wide range of criminal information for a variety of offenses. The Bulletin concludes by examining the implications of NIBRS data, particularly in regard to the severity of the threat posed to children by babysitters.

Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993-99

Callie Marie Rennison

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 187635

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ipva99.htm>.

Provides estimates of violence by intimates (current or former spouses, girlfriends, and boyfriends) against females with an emphasis on victims' age. In addition to age, aggregate data focus on trends regarding victims' race, Hispanic origin, annual household income, marital status, and fatal and nonfatal intimate partner violence. This BJS Special Report also examines overall rates of intimate partner violence against females and rates specific to rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault in 1999. Further statistical information is provided on the percentage of same-sex

intimate partner violence, the type of intimates who offend, and the reporting of incidents to police.

Violence

Homicides of Children and Youth

David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 187239

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#187239>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Draws on FBI and other data to provide a statistical portrait of juvenile homicide victimization. Homicide is the only major cause of childhood death that has increased during the past three decades. As part of OJJDP's Crimes Against Children Series, this Bulletin offers detailed information about overall crime patterns and victim age groups. The Bulletin discusses specific types of juvenile homicide (e.g., maltreatment, abduction, and school) and explores initiatives designed to prevent them.

Results from an Elder Abuse Prevention Experiment in New York City

Robert C. Davis and Juanjo Medina-Ariza
National Institute of Justice

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 188675

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188675.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Highlights results from a study in New York City that assessed the role of intervention in preventing repeat episodes of abuse to elderly persons. In the city's program, a team consisting of a police officer and a domestic violence counselor visited homes to develop an intervention plan several days after an episode of family violence had been reported and after police had made an initial patrol response. Contrary to expectations, the study found that victims in the sample who received both public education materials and home visit interventions were more likely to report more physical abuse. This NIJ Research in Brief examines the implications of this paradoxical result and notes the difficulties of implementing community interventions. —◆



ODP . . . Supporting Communities When They Need It Most

The Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) Information Clearinghouse is your source for leading information and resources on domestic preparedness, counterterrorism, and weapons of mass destruction. The clearinghouse's virtual library keeps State and local jurisdictions informed with the latest abstracts, articles, full-length publications, videos, and more.

Information also is disseminated electronically via a listserv. The listserv provides daily updates on terrorism activities around the world and includes semimonthly updates on events, announcements, and new programs and publications regarding domestic preparedness.

To subscribe to the listserv, go to <http://odp.ncjrs.org/content/subscribe.asp> or send an e-mail to LISTPROC@ncjrs.org. In the body of the message, write "SUBSCRIBE ODP (your first name, your last name)."

To learn more about ODP and everything it has to offer, visit ODP on the Web at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp>.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Crime and Delinquency

Volume 47, Number 4, October 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$75 individual, \$380 institutional. Add \$8 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Examining Probation Violations: Who, What, and When" by M. Kevin Gray, Monique Fields, and


Sheila Royo Maxwell (pp. 537-557). Examines the rates and timing of technical violations versus new criminal offenses that probationers commit while under probation supervision. In the study's sample, the most common probation violations were for technical reasons, such as failure to attend mandated programming, and a significant proportion of the violations were committed during the first 3 months of probation. The study found that offenses were often committed later in the probation period and that relatively few probationers committed new crimes while on probation. The most common new crimes were nonassaultive crimes, such as stolen property, weapons violations, and breaking and entering. Race was not a significant predictor of new crimes, but it was a significant predictor of technical violations. Nonwhite probationers committed technical violations sooner than white probationers, drug users sooner than nondrug users, and probationers with lower education levels sooner than those with higher education levels. In addition, probationers who were unemployed committed new crimes sooner, as did those who committed technical violations and those who committed assaultive offenses.

Evaluation Review

Volume 25, Number 5, October 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$90 individual, \$395 institutional. Add \$12 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"The School-Police Partnership: Identifying At-Risk Youth Through a Truant Recovery Program" by Michael D. White, James F. Fyfe, Suzanne P. Campbell, and John S. Goldkamp (pp. 507-533). Analyzes the impact of the Truant Recovery Program, a nonpunitive, collaborative school-law enforcement effort in California that attempts to keep youth in school and off the streets during school hours. Findings suggest that intensive cooperative efforts between school and police may be effective in identifying troubled youth and raising questions about appropriate school and justice system responses for children who demonstrate at-risk behavior. During an 18- to 21-month followup of a random sample of truant, formal



Put a Wrinkle in White-Collar Crime

From analysis to intelligence to training, the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) offers a variety of services—many of which are free—to support State and local organizations dedicated to preventing economic and high-tech crimes.

To learn more about NW3C, check out the BJA Program Brief *The National White Collar Crime Center: Helping State and Local Enforcement Agencies Fight Economic Crime* (FS 000275), which is available free from NCJRS. See the order form in the back of this *Catalog* or view it online at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/184958.txt>.

BJA

arrests with local police departments increased and the vast majority of truants continued to struggle scholastically: 75 percent received disciplinary action, 90 percent recorded an unexcused absence, and 88 percent earned a D or F grade in at least one subject. However, when comparing the years before and after the program, slight improvements were shown in grades, attendance, and school behavior. Despite missing data in pre- and postprogram academic performance records, there appears to be a relationship between improved school performance and the Truant Recovery Program, which the authors suggest is worthy of additional study.

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency

Volume 38, Number 4, November 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$75 individual, \$310 institutional. Add \$8 for subscriptions outside the United States.

“Student Anger and Aggressive Behavior in School: An Initial Test of Agnew’s Macro-Level Strain Theory” by Timothy Brezina, Alex R. Piquero, and Paul Mazerolle (pp. 362–386). Presents the results of a study that used school-related data to test Robert Agnew’s macrolevel strain theory (MST). Although criminal and delinquent behavior in schools and other social units are often attributed to social disorganization and subcultural values, Agnew’s MST contends that macrolevel differences in crime and deviance also can be explained in terms of aggregate levels of anger and frustration. The study results provide mixed support for MST, showing that student-to-student conflict is partially a function of the level of anger in the student population. Other forms of aggressive student behavior, however, such as arguing with teachers and doing things to anger teachers, are not affected. In other words, the aggregate measure of student anger exhibited a behavior-specific effect. The study also supports the interpersonal-friction argument of MST within the school context (i.e., students are more likely to engage in disruptive behavior with other students when levels of anger in the overall student population are high). —◆

OJJDP’S ONLINE FACT SHEETS . . .

Top-Notch Information at Your Fingertips

- ◆ Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1989–1998 (FS 200135).
- ◆ National Evaluation of the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program (FS 200137).
- ◆ Public/Private Ventures’ Evaluation of Faith-Based Programs (FS 200138).
- ◆ The 8% Solution (FS 200139).
- ◆ The National Juvenile Court Data Archive Web Site (FS 200140).
- ◆ Detention in Delinquency Cases, 1989–1998 (FS 200201).
- ◆ Highlights of the National Youth Gang Survey (FS 200204).

These and other Fact Sheets from OJJDP are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html>.



SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Missing and Exploited Children

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at www.ncjrs.org/puborder. Please be sure to indicate the publication title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Protecting a Valuable Resource: Our Children

The disappearance of a child, whatever the circumstances, is a traumatic event that demands the immediate attention of the entire community. According to the FBI's National Crime Information Center, approximately 2,300 children are reported missing in the United States each day. Under the Missing Children's Assistance Act, the term "missing children" includes children who are homeless or who have run away, been abducted by strangers or family members, or been abandoned by family members. Technological advances, public awareness campaigns, and time-tested techniques of police investigative work have aided in the recovery of thousands of missing children.

In meeting its responsibility to protect children from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation, the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, particularly the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provides services and information to children, parents, educators, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and other community members working to recover missing children. OJJDP's Child Protection Division, established in 2000, oversees the agency's efforts to keep children safe and administers programs and initiatives relating to crimes against children and children's exposure to violence.

Examples of OJJDP's activities and programs that focus on missing and exploited children include—

- **Research.** One of OJJDP's most important research efforts in the area of child protection is the National Incidence Studies of Missing,

Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART 2). (For more information on NISMART 2, see *Second Comprehensive Study of Missing Children*, NCJ 179085.) These studies seek to determine how many children each year are reported missing, how many are abducted by strangers or kidnaped by parents, and how many are eventually recovered.

- **Information, training, and technical assistance.** OJJDP publications and training and technical assistance provide the field with up-to-date information on promising programs, best practices, and emerging trends related to missing and exploited children. For example, the Missing and Exploited Children's Training and Technical Assistance Program, funded through a grant to Fox Valley Technical College, provides training programs and technical assistance to State and local prosecutors,



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OJJDP



law enforcement officers, and child services professionals.

- **Responses to international abductions.** As chair of the Federal Agency Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children, OJJDP focuses on enhancing and coordinating the Federal response to international child abductions.
- **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).** OJJDP supports NCMEC, a national, nonprofit clearinghouse established in 1984 that collects and distributes information on missing and exploited children and operates a national toll-free hotline (800-843-5678) for individuals to report missing children or request information. NCMEC coordinates the activities of the 50 State clearinghouses and operates the CyberTipline, an online service for reporting suspicious online activity (<http://www.missingkids.com/cybertip>).
- **Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force program.** OJJDP established this program in 1998 in response to the emerging threat of sex offenders' use of computer-facilitated online technology to lure and exploit children. The program added 20 new regional task forces in 2000 and now provides forensic, investigative, and prevention services in 31 States.

The publications and Web-based resources below are provided to help parents and juvenile justice and child services professionals locate missing children and return them to a safe and secure environment.

Publications

Abduction

An Analysis of Infant Abductions

Available electronically at <http://www.missingkids.com/download/nc66.pdf>.

Presents findings from a study to determine why the number of infant abductions by nonfamily members steadily increased from 1983 to 1992 and includes classifications of infant abduction cases designed to help law enforcement officers and clinical classifications designed to assist mental health professionals.

Early Identification of Risk Factors for Parental Abduction (NCJ 185026)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#185026>.

Describes the design and findings of four OJJDP-funded projects on preventing family abductions: a documentary study, a criminal sanctions study, an interview study, and an intervention study.

Family Abduction: How To Prevent an Abduction and What To Do If Your Child Is Abducted (NCJ 149220)

Available electronically at <http://www.missingkids.com/download/NC75.pdf>.

Guides parents dealing with child abduction through the civil and criminal justice systems, explains laws that will help them, outlines prevention methods, and provides suggestions for aftercare.

For Healthcare Professionals: Guidelines on Prevention of and Response to Infant Abductions

Available electronically at http://www.missingkids.com/download/NC05_6.pdf.

Includes recommendations for preventing an infant abduction from a healthcare facility or home and outlines the steps to take if an abduction occurs.

Kidnaping of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS (NCJ 181161)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#181161>.

Examines data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) on the kidnaping of juveniles and provides statistical descriptions of these crimes as they relate to such factors as time of day and location of the incident or the perpetrator's use of a weapon.

Second Comprehensive Study of Missing Children (NCJ 179085)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#179085>.

Describes the second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART 2), which measured such incidences in eight categories of missing children.

Child Abuse

Child Abuse Reported to the Police (NCJ 187238)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#187238>.

Examines NIBRS and its role in depicting police experiences with child abuse and reports key findings derived from NIBRS data.

Crimes Against Children by Babysitters (NCJ 189102)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#189102>.

Presents information on the frequency and nature of crimes committed against children by babysitters, drawing on NIBRS data to examine victim and offender characteristics, including gender, age, type of injury, and victim-offender relationship.

Overview of the Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse: Update 2000 (NCJ 178893)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#178893>.

Summarizes OJJDP's Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse, a series designed for detectives, police officers, social workers, psychologists, attorneys, and others who work on child victimization issues.

Investigative Techniques

Missing and Abducted Children: A Law Enforcement Guide to Case Investigation and Program Management

Available electronically at <http://www.missingkids.com/download/nc74.pdf>.

Outlines a standard of practice for law enforcement officers who handle cases involving missing children (i.e., runaways, throwaways, children abducted by family members or strangers, or unknown circumstances regarding a child's disappearance).

Recovery and Reunification of Missing Children: A Team Approach

Available electronically at <http://www.missingkids.com/download/nc64.pdf>.

Offers guidelines and training tips for returning a recovered child to his or her family and discusses the dynamics of criminal victimization involved in a child abduction.

Online Exploitation

Highlights of the Youth Internet Safety Survey (FS 200104)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#fs200104>.

Addresses three main issues that resulted from findings of the Youth Internet Safety Survey conducted

by the Crimes against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire: sexual solicitations and approaches, unwanted exposure to sexual material, and harassment.

Internet Crimes Against Children (NCJ 184931)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/internet_2_2001/welcome.html.

Highlights the challenges that Internet-based crimes against children present for law enforcement personnel and victim service providers.

Resources and Support

Children Exposed to Violence: Criminal Justice Resources (NCJ 176983)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factsheets/cvocr.htm>.

Provides information about the resources, tools, and services available to improve individual and collective responses to children who face crime and violence.

Federal Resources on Missing and Exploited Children: A Directory for Law Enforcement and Other Public and Private Agencies (NCJ 188489)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fedres.pdf>.

Describes the many Federal services, programs, publications, and training sessions that address child sexual exploitation, child pornography, child abduction, Internet crime, and missing children cases.

Guidelines for Programs to Reduce Child Victimization: A Resource for Communities When Choosing a Program to Teach Personal Safety to Children

Available electronically at <http://www.missingkids.com/download/nc24.pdf>.

Details considerations for communities as they choose programs to teach personal safety to children, as recommended by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Keeping Children Safe: OJJDP's Child Protection Division (NCJ 186158)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#186158>.

TOOLKIT to end VIOLENCE against WOMEN

From the National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women and the Violence Against Women Office

To provide concrete guidance for communities, policy leaders, and individuals engaged in activities to end violence against women, the National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women developed the *Toolkit To End Violence Against Women*. The recommendations contained in this Toolkit were reviewed by numerous experts in the fields of sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking.

Backed by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services, each of the 16 chapters in the Toolkit focuses on a particular audience or environment and includes recommendations for strengthening prevention efforts and improving services and advocacy for victims.

The Toolkit can be accessed online at <http://toolkit.ncjrs.org>.

Examines OJJDP's Child Protection Division and its efforts to safeguard children by supporting research and programs on child victimization and exposure to violence.

The Missing and Exploited Children's Program (FS 200116)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#fs200116>.

Describes how OJJDP's Missing and Exploited Children's Program meets the needs of missing, exploited, runaway, and throwaway children and their families.

OVC's Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses Video Series and Resource Guide

Highlights the special needs of children who are victims of violence or witnesses to crime and relays steps that the criminal justice system can take to alleviate children's fears: *Promising Partnerships to Improve Case Outcomes*, video (NCJ 181500); *Innovative Practices for Law Enforcement*, video (NCJ 181501); *Innovative Practices for Prosecutors*, video (NCJ 181504); *Innovative Practices in the Courtroom*, video (NCJ 181505); and *Innovative Practices That Work*, resource guide (NCJ 181506).

When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide (NCJ 170022) and Cuando su Niño Desaparece: Una Guía Para la Supervivencia de la Familia (Spanish version, NCJ 178902)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/childmissing.html> and <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#178902>, respectively.

Advises parents of missing children on what to expect, what to do, and where to go for help, based on experiences of parents and family members who have dealt with the disappearance of a child.

Sexual Exploitation

Child Molesters: A Behavioral Analysis for Law Enforcement Officers Investigating the Sexual Exploitation of Children by Acquaintance Molesters

Available electronically at <http://www.missingkids.com/download/nc70.pdf>.

Provides investigative strategies, describes characteristics of a pedophile, and examines the difficulties often encountered by law enforcement officers and child protection professionals in cases of sexual exploitation.

Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident, and Offender Characteristics (NCJ 182990)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/saycrle.htm>.

Presents findings and statistics from NIBRS data on sexual assault, especially regarding young children.

Web-Based Resources

National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC)

<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/isd/cirg/ncavc.htm>

The FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime combines investigative and operational support functions, research, and training to assist Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies investigating unusual or repetitive violent crimes. NCAVC staff provide advice and support in a variety of investigative matters and other law enforcement-related functions. Typical cases for which NCAVC services are requested include child abductions or mysterious disappearances of children, serial murders, single homicides, and kidnappings. One of NCAVC's three components is the Child Abduction and Serial Murder Investigative Resources Center, established in 1998 to provide investigative support through the coordination and provision of Federal law enforcement resources, training, and multidisciplinary expertise.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

<http://www.missingkids.com>

NCMEC, a private, nonprofit clearinghouse established in 1984 and supported by OJJDP, is a resource center that collects and distributes information on missing children. NCMEC also operates a national toll-free hotline (800-843-5678) for individuals to report missing children or request information. NCMEC works with law enforcement agencies in the United States and throughout the world to bring missing children home and assist sexually exploited children. NCMEC's Web site includes online access to its publications and other information and resources, including the NetSmartz Workshop, an online educational resource on Internet safety for children, parents, and teachers.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

OJP-Sponsored Research

Gangs in Rural America: Final Report to the National Institute of Justice by Ralph A. Weisheit and L. Edward Wells. NCJ 190228. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 104 pp. Grant number: 99-IJ-CX-0036.

Presents results from a two-part study assessing the popular belief among researchers and the press that gangs increasingly are becoming a problem in rural areas. The first part analyzed the extent to which ecology, economy, population composition, and diffusion influence rural gang development.

The single most important predictor of gangs in rural areas was the percentage of the county's population living in urban areas. The study also found that social stability and population characteristics strongly shaped gangs in both rural and urban settings. The biggest difference in either setting was the role of economic factors: Gangs were more likely to be reported in nonmetropolitan areas experiencing economic growth. The second part of the study examined nonmetropolitan jurisdictional criteria for defining gangs and gang problems, which varied widely across jurisdictions, and resulting response strategies.

Evaluating a Multidisciplinary Response to Domestic Violence: The DVERT Program in Colorado Springs by Craig D. Uchida, Carol A. Putnam, Jennifer Mastroski, Shellie Solomon, and Deborah Dawson. NCJ 190231. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 107 pp. Grant number: 98-WE-VX-K010.

Evaluates the interaction of those involved in the Colorado Springs Police Department's Domestic Violence Enhanced Response Team (DVERT) and the impact of the program on the community. DVERT's philosophies and activities differ from traditional police responses to domestic violence. DVERT combines the skills of the police department and more than 25 service agencies and focuses on the safety of victims as its primary concern. This evaluation found that DVERT's breadth of services and balanced approach have improved the quantity and quality of services offered to victims.

Six Safer Cities: On the Crest of the Crime Prevention Wave, Volume II by the National Crime Prevention Council. NCJ 189550. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2001. 36 pp. Grant number: 99-DD-BX-K012.

Profiles action-oriented planning initiatives that local leaders in six U.S. cities have created and implemented to enhance safety and quality of life in their communities. The cities (Cleveland; El Paso; Lowell, Massachusetts; Newark, New Jersey; New Orleans; and Portland, Oregon) achieved significant reductions in overall crime, implemented successful crime prevention measures, and developed extensive, sustainable partnerships among local government and the community. Each profile highlights three program initiatives that may prove exemplary in other jurisdictions and includes contact information.

Keep Up to Date

With OVC Fact Sheets . . .

- ★ *Terrorism and International Victims Unit* (new), FS 000276.
- ★ *State Crime Victim Compensation and Assistance Grant Programs* (update), FS 000280.
- ★ *Victims of Crime Act Crime Victims Fund* (update), FS 000281.

To obtain your free copy of any or all of these informative OVC Fact Sheets, see the order form in the back of this *Catalog* or go to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/factshts.htm>.

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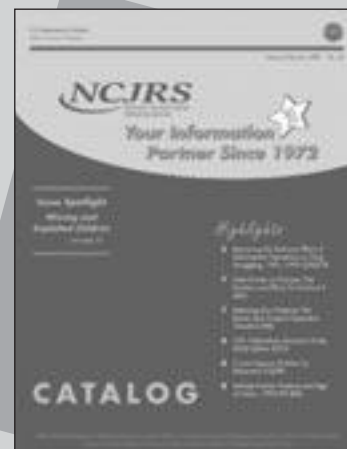
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MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE**Corrections**

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 184735.** Trends in State Parole, 1990–2000 (BJS). See p. 4.

Courts

- ☐ 02 **NCJ 190103.** Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1998 (BJS). See p. 4.

Drugs and Crime

- ☐ 03 **NCJ 188569.** I Was Afraid To Take a Friend Home (poster) (ONDCP). See p. 5.
- ☐ 04 **NCJ 190360.** Keeping Your Kids Drug-Free: A How-To Guide for Parents and Caregivers (ONDCP). See p. 5.
- ☐ 05 **NCJ 191248.** Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, November 2001 (Special Topic: Synthetic Opioids) (ONDCP). See p. 6.
- ☐ 06 **NCJ 188570.** Think Again (poster) (ONDCP). See p. 5.
- ☐ 07 **NCJ 188568.** Questions (poster) (ONDCP). See p. 5.

Grants/Funding

- ☐ 08 **FS 000280.** State Crime Victim Compensation and Assistance Grant Programs (OVC). See p. 17.
- ☐ 09 **FS 000281.** Victims of Crime Act Crime Victims Fund (OVC). See p. 17.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 10 **NCJ 186160.** The Criminal Justice System's Response to Parental Abduction (OJJDP). See p. 6.
- ☐ 11 **NCJ 190105.** Issues in Resolving Cases of International Child Abduction by Parents (OJJDP). See p. 7.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ 12 **NCJ 187249.** Hate Crimes on Campus: The Problem and Efforts To Confront It (BJA). See p. 7.
- ☐ 13 **NCJ 184958.** National White Collar Crime Center: Helping State and Local Enforcement Agencies Fight Economic Crime (BJA). See pp. 7 and 10.
- ☐ 14 **NCJ 188741.** Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire (NIJ). See p. 7.

Reference and Statistics

- ☐ 15 **NCJ 186765.** Hate Crimes Reported in NIBRS, 1997–99 (BJS). See p. 7.
- ☐ 16 **NCJ 190075.** Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2001 (BJS). See p. 8.

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- ☐ **17 NCJ 189723.** OVC Publications Resource Guide, 2002 Edition (OVC). See p. 8.

Victims

- ☐ **18 NCJ 189102.** Crimes Against Children by Babysitters (OJJDP). See p. 8.
☐ **19 NCJ 187635.** Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993–99 (BJS). See p. 8.
☐ **20 FS 000276.** Terrorism and International Victims Unit (OVC). See p. 17.

Violence

- ☐ **21 NCJ 187239.** Homicides of Children and Youth (OJJDP). See p. 9.
☐ **22 NCJ 188675.** Results from an Elder Abuse Prevention Experiment in New York City (NIJ). See p. 9.

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